Report of the Committee Appointed to Prepare Bules of Procedure for the Bigh Court of Impeachment.

Articles of Impeachment. The Vote by which they were Adopted_The Managing Committee, dec., dec.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The House committee of seven has been in sessio all the morning, but will not report th articles of impeachment till to morrow.

The United States marshal for this District called at the War Department this morning, and formally handed Mr Stanton a writ notifying him of a suit entered against him

Gen. Thomas was at the War Depart ment during the forenoon, but has not had any interviews with Mr. Stanton. I is not probable that he will make further demands for the office. Gen. Thomas has in his possession, executed in form, the commission signed by the President appointing him Secretary of

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Howard, from the select committee, submitted the following rules of procedure and

ceive notice from the House of Representatives that the managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry the articles of impeachment to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment agreeably to such notice.

21. When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate, and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit the articles of impeachment against any person, the presiding officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation, and who shall, after making the proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: All persons are recommended to keep silence on pain of imprisonment, while the inquest of the nation is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles and the presiding officer of the Senate shall inform the managers that the the Senate. Senate will take the proper order on 14th. Con the subject of impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the Honse of Representatives.

3d. Upon such articles being pre sented to the Senate, the Senate shall at one o'clock in the afternoon of every day, Sunday excepted, following such presentation, or sooner, if so ordered by the Senate, resolv-itself into a high court of impeachment for proceeding thereon. A quorum of the Senate shall constitute a quorum of the court, and it shall be in session from day to day, Sundays excepted, after the trial shall commence, unless otherwise or-dered by the court, until a final judgment be ordered, and so much longer as may in its judgment be needful .-Immediately upon the Senate resolving itself into such high court of impeachment the Secretary of the Senate shall administer to the presiding officer, unless he shall be the Chief Justice, the oath required by the Constitution, and thereupon the presiding officer shall administer such oath to the other members of the Senate as they shall

4th. The presiding officer of the court of impeachment shall be the Vice President, except when the President of the United States shall be impeached, in which case the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall preside, and in a case requiring said Chief Justice to preside, notice shall be given to him by the presiding officer of the Senate of the time and place fixed for the or. ident of the United States shall be imof the time and place fixed for the organization of the high court of impeachment, as aforesaid, with a request to attend, and he shall preside over said court until its final adjournment

5th. The presiding officer of the court shall have power to make and issue by himself or by the Secretary of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs and precepts authorized by these rules. or by the court, and to make and enforce such other regulations and orders in the premises as the court may authorize or provide.

6th. The court shall have power t compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates, writs, precepts, and judgments to preserve order; to punish in a summary way contempt and disobedience to its authority, orders, mandates, precepts or judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules and regulations which he may deem essential or comducive to the ends of justice; and the presiding officer may, by direction of the court, require the aid or assistance of any officer or person in the military. naval or civil service of the United States, to enforce, execute or carry into effect the lawful orders, mandates, precepts, writs or judgments of said court.

7th. The presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all the necessary preparations in the Senate chamber,

Benute shall direct all the necessary preparations in the Senate chamber, and the presiding officer of the court shall direct all forms of proceeding while the Senate is sitting for the purpose of trying an impeasiment, and all forms during trisl not otherwise specially provided for; and the presiding officer of the court may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the court shall ask that a formal voice to taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the court for decision, or he may at his option in the first instance, submit any such question to members of the court.

Sth. Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the court as herein provided, a writ of impeachment and the organization of the court as herein provided, a writ of impeachment, and the sisued to the ecused, reciting said articles and notifying him to sppear before said court thereon, which writ shall be issued to the ecused, reciting said articles or impeachment, and the sisued to the ecused, reciting said articles and notifying him to sppear before said court thereon, which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in such precept; either by the delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person or cased, or if that cannot be conveniently done, by leaving such opper and as a shall fall of service the writ aforestid shall fail of service the court.

in the manner aforesaid, the proceeding shall not thereby abate, and further service may be made in such manner as the court may direct. If the accused fail to appear in person, or by attorney, on the day so fixed as aforesaid, or, not appearing, shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed, nevertheless, as upon a plea of not guilty. If a plea of guilty be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further pro-

9th. At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes on the afternoon of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the eturning officer, in the form following I do solemnly awear that the returns made

by me upon the process issued on the hay of hy the Senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment against high court of impeachment against high respective as therein described, so help me God.

Which oath shall be entered at length on the records.

10th. The person impeached shall be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment against him. If he appear, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particulars, if by himself or b yan agent, or attorney, naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he do not appear either recognitive responsitive by agent or attorney. practice in the Senate when sitting as a high court of impeachment:

1st. Whensoever the Senate shall rethe same shall be recorded.

11th. At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary shall give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of — in the Senate chamber, which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

12th. The hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit as a high court of impeach-ment shall be, unless otherwise ordered, 12 o'clock M.; and when the hour for such sitting shall arrive, the presiding officer of the Senate shall so announce, and thereupon the presiding officer of the court shall cause a proclamation to be made, and the business of the court shall proceed. The adjournment of the Senate sitting as high court of impeachment shall not operate as the adjournment of the Secate, but on such adjournment of the court the Senate shall resume the consideration of legislative and executive business.

13th. The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachof impeachment against ——; after ment as in cases of legislative proceedings which the articles shall be exhibited and the same shall be reported in the same manner as the legislative proceedings

14th. Counsel for parties shall be admit ted to appear and be a party upon an im-

peachment.

15th. All motions made by the parties or their counsel, shall be addressed to the presiding officer, and if he shall require it they shall be committed to writing and read at the Secretary's table.

16th. Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them and then cross-examined by one per-

son on the other side. 17th. If a Senator is called as a witness. he shall be sworn and give his testimony

standing in his place.
18th. If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion, except a motion to adjourn, it shall be reduced to writing and put by the presiding

19th. At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of an impeachment the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the court shall direct the doors to be closed while deliberating upon its decisions. 20th. All preliminary or interiocutory questions an i all questions of law shall be

questions an 1 all questions of law shall be argued by one person only on each side, unless the court by order extend the time.

Tist. The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side. The argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives.

22d. If the impeachment shall not be sustained by a vete of two-thirds of the members of said high court of impeachment present and voting, judgment of acquittal shall

ent and voting, judgment of acquittal shall

23d. All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by year and nays, which shall be entered on the record and without debate except when the doors shall be closed for de-liberations, and in that case so mumber shall speak more than once on one question and not more than ten minutes on an interioratory question, unless by manimons consent; but a motion to adjourn and the questions mentioned in rule seven may be decided by vira voice vote, unless the year and pays be demanded by one-fifth of the members pres-

24th. Witnesses will be sworn in the fol-

At a quarter past two o'clock, Saturday, Feb. 29, Boutwell, chairman of the select committee, presented articles of impeach ment against the President of the United

lates, which thereupon were read by the lerk as follows: Articles exhibited by the House of Rep-Arthus exhibited by the House of Rep-resentatives of the United States, in the name of themseives and all the people of the United States, against Andrew John-son, President of the United States, as maintenance and support of their im-peachment against him for high crimes and mintenance in office. and misdemeanors in office

Article 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirement of the constitution, that he should take care the laws must be faith-tolly executed, did unlawfully and in vio-lation of the constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of secretary of the department of war, said Edwin M. Stanton having been therefor duly appointed and commis-sloned by and with the consent of the Senac of the United States as such secre-tary, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867, and

To Hon. E. M. Stantob, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued with intent then and there to violate the act outilities and regulating the tenurs of certain cicil offices, passed March 2d, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of said act and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove the said E. M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there committed and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in effice. Article 2. That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, D. C., said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oalh of office, and in violation of the constitution of the Iluited States and contrary to the previsions of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2d, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Neuate of the United States, and contrary to the previsions of an act entitled an act regulation the office, passed March 2d, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and contrary to the previsions of an act entitled an act regulation of the constitution of the Conference of the United States, and contrary to the previo

Sin: --The Hon. Ed. M. Stanton, baying been this day removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby subbrished and empowered to act as Secretary of War at fallerin, and will mendiately enter upon the discharge of the describing to that office Mr. Stanton has bee tructed to trainfer to you all the records, begins and other public property now in his cut and in his charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON

To Major Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adj. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:
Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President
of the United States, did then and there
sommit and was guilty of high misdemeanors

in office.

Article 3. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of Fabruary, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District or Columbia, did commit and was gullty of high mix demeanors in office in this—that without the authority of the law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in seesion, he did appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of the Department of War ad interim, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the United in office. olstion of the constitution of the Unite States, no vacancy having happened in said office of secretary for the department of war during the recess of the senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment so made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Lorenzo Thom-as is in substance as follows:

Be in substance as follows:

EXECUTIVE MARSIEN,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1807.

Siz:—The Hon. E. M. Stanton baving been this
day removed from office as secretary for the department of war, you are brerby authorized and empowered to act as secretary of war ad interim, and
will immediately enter upon the discharge of the dulice pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been
instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody
and charge. Respectfully yours.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, WashIngton, D. C.
Article 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of
the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his
office and of his oath of office, in vital silon of the onsitution and laws of the United States, on the 21st
day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at
Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawhally compare with one Lorenzo Thomas and with
other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent, by infimidation and threats, to
hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there
the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appolitied under the laws of the United States, from
holding said office of Secretary for the Department of
War, contrary to, and in violation of the United States, and
proved July Sist, 1891, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did, then and
there, commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

Article 5. That the said Andrew Johnson, President
of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of
his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of
January, is the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers
other days and times in said year, before the 28th day
of February, as Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lurenzo Themas, and with other persons to the House of Represenlatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the
execution of an act requising the tenure of certain
civil offices, passed March 24, 1867, and pursuance of
maid conspiracy did attempt to prevent Edwin M
Stanton then and there Secretary for the Department
of War duly appointed and commissioned under the
laws of the United States, from holding said office,
whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President
of the United States, den there commits and was
guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 5. That asid Andrew Johnson, president
of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Wash

guilty of a high misdemensor in office.

Article 6. That said Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office and of his sash of office, on the Ziet day of February, in the year of our Lord 1858, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did uniawfully conspire with Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the war department contrary to the provisions of an act entitled an act to define and punish certain conspirucies, approved July 81st, 1861, and with intent to violate and direcgard an act entitled an act rose of the contrary and another of the contrary and another of the contrary of the district distance, id then and there commit a high crime in office.

Article 7. That said Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his

Article 7. That said Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 2 at day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days in said year before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, D. O., did unlawfully conspire with one Lorence Thomas to percent and hinder the execution of a law of the United States, entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, and in pursance of said conspirecy did unlawfully attempt to prevent E. M. Stauton then and there being sceretary of the department of war under the laws of the United States, from holding said office to which he had been duty appointed and commissioned, whereby said Andrew

Sin office, and of his cath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1885, at Washington, in the district of Columbia, did unlawfully occupies with one Lorenzo Thomas to asize and take peassable of the property of the United States in the war department, with intent to wishe and divregard the act entitled an act regulating the tentine of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1857, whereby said Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, eithelited of the Andrew Johnson, president of the Industry and Andrew Johnson of the United States, eithelited of the high duties of the effice and there commit a high misdemensor in office. Acticle 8, That said andrew Johnson, president of the Industry to control the disbursement of the monities appropriated for the military service and for the department of war, on the 21st day of february, I in the year of our Lord 1863, at Washington in the dishibit of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," javed March 23, 187, and in violation of the constitution of the United States and without the advice sed comean of the sense of the United States, while the sense of the washing the sense of the United States, while the sense of war, a point Lorenzo Thomas secretary of war at interior, and then and there collivered to sain Thomas a letter of authority in writing, in substance as follows, vis:

Executive Managor,

writing, in substance as follows, vis:

Wassilvarox, D. O., Feb. 11, 1868 }

Sin:—The Hon. S. M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as eccretary for the department of war, you are hereby authorized and engowered to act as secretary of war as interim, and will immediately anter upon the discharge of the duties perishing to that office. Mr. stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Lorenzo, Thomas, Adutant General, U. S. A.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General, U. S. A.
Washington, D. C.;

Sennae of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867, and during the recess of the said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of the said Senate on the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reason for his action in the case and name of the person designated to perform the duties of act office temporarily until the next meeting of the Said Senate, and said Senate thereasterwards on the 18th day of January, lo the year of our Lord 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension whereby and by force of the provision of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2d, 1867, said E. M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice; and the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office.

RELIEUTER MAN L.N.

**Washington, by reksons of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office.

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Relieuter Man L.N.

**Washington, by reksons of the premises, on said 21st day of February of the department of war, which said order for the removal of said E.M.*

**Stanton is substance as follows, that is to say:

**Relieu blinds from which they could be knocked over by the hidden sportsman.

Wilson of Iows, Wilson of O. Wilson of Ps. Windom and Woodbridge - 126.

Windom and Woodbridge - 126.

Mys - Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brode, Burr, Cary, Chaoler, Eldredge Fox Gelx, Gloebrenner, Galloway, Grover, Height, Holman, Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Berr. Kuoti, Marshall McCormick, Morgan, Mungar, Niblack, Nicholson, Pruyn, Bandall, Ross, Sigreaves Stewart, Store, Taber, Trimble of Ky., Var Anken, Van Tromp and Woodward—41.

The vote on the articles being com pleted, the House proceeded to vote for managers to conduct the impeachment sefore the Senate. Poland nominated the following

nembers: Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Butler, Massachusetts; Bingham, of Obio; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Iowa; Williams, of Pa.; Logan, of other grounds, and the tree-tops of that island, that once knew them,

In reply to a question by Peters to who would be chairman, the speak-er said the managers would decide name. the question of priority among themsalves.

The Speaker appointed as tellers to

Randall

Randall also declined, stating that but the creations of some overcrowded he did not wish to participate in the proceedings.

The speaker remarked it appeared the minority desired not to be represented among the tellers and appointed Blair of Michigan as the fourth teller. Members were then called alphabetically, and each as called stepped up to the area in front of the speaker's speak hereafter. Jack is a clever felchair and deposited his ballot in the box kept by tellers. No democrats voted.

On connting the votes the result was tribe announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 118; necessary to choice 60: for Stevens, 105: for Butler, 108 for Bingham, 104; for Boutwell, 113; or Wilson, 112; for Williams, 107; for Logan, 106; for Jeneks, 22; for Scholot of mallard and wood-duck as sfield, 3; for Poland, 2; for Orth, 2; for ever seen; the game is abundant, Peters, Blair, Churchill, Benjamin and cover good, plenty to eat and drink, Jpson, one each.

speaker announced Stevens Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Williams Wilson and Logan as having received a majority of the votes cast, and duly

-In England, the Courts have lately seen troubled by unpleasant questions The latest case turns upon the point whether or not a place occasionally cupied ty the Queen is a royal palace Some time ago the goods of a pensione at Hampton Court were seized by the sheriffs under a civil process. It was contended that the sheriffs had no right to seize, and the Attorney-Genera brought an action against them. He argued that as the building and grounds, and the guard of honor, are kept up by the Crown, and as the apartments are exempt from taxation, the palace is a royal domain. Whereupon a London paper neatly observes that, on the more principle of occasional occupation by Her Majesty, the London Opera House and the British Museum might be

"Hallo, Mike! when did you come in?" saked my friend Jack A. one Sep-tember day, as I met him in the streets of the Cream City, "and where are you bound for?" "I am just in from the Lakes, to

make my preparations to return to New York," I answered, "and am off n three days.' "No, you are not; you promised to go up to the club-house with me, and you have got to go. The boys have been up and opened the shebang; nummer ducks are plenty, and I can

just tell you that you have got to go, as you agreed to," said this worthy old Jack with much emphasis. "How many days will it take me," I asked, "to go up and have a good shoot and get back here." "Three days," he answered; "provided you wanted to come back at that

time, which I will guarantee you do not," "All right, my boy! I am with you for that time, and no longer. When shall we meet,'

"At the train, at two o'clock," he

answered; "and take nothing but your guns. Hustling myself around and getting out my traps, which were all packed away, I met him at the train according to agreement, and in three hours or fifty miles from Milwankee, at the lower end of a lake of the same name .-Procuring a conveyance, we loaded our

traps, and were driven to the landing, where the boats belonging to members of the club were hauled up. While Jack was stowing the traps into the boat, I stripped for a pull to the island nearly seven miles distant, The sun was scarce an hour to going down, and the day one of those days such as are seen only in the west at the beginning of autumn—warm and mel-low, with not a breath of air stirring. I felt as happy as any sportsman could standing there, surrounded by every-thing pleasing to the wild-fowler's eye; an endless overflow of water, filled in all directions with isles and bogs, tall weeds, tussoeks, and brushes every-where lifting their heads from point,

"See there, Jack," I said, pointing to a large flock of teal which came up the lake. Flashing by us like meteors, I arose and let go at them. They both they turned towards an island a fourth of a mile from our landing place, and swept down near its shores. Dropping quack, and swung over towards Jack into the calm, mirrored surface of the lake, they sent the little waves, one chas-ing the other toward the opposite shore. "Is not that a beautiful sight?" "Don't speak of it," he answered. "Wait till you get up the lake aways, and then you will see duck." A good old-fash-ioned pull at the oars sept the boat along with a swift and easy motion, and everywhere, ahead and near the shore west of us the disturbed summerduck, starting from weeds and waterholes, whirled away towards the cinbhouse, seeking some more quiet place for their evening meal. Something over an hour's pull brought us to the island, discovered years before by adventurous hunters and taken possession of after many and divers perils by sea and land. At the time of its discovery its dentally. You never killed a healthy inhabitants were principally hatchinhabitants were principally hatching-ducks, weeds, brush, and a species of birds almost as troublesome and noisy as a Broad street broker, called and who never loses a chance if poss "caw caw," from whom the island and ble. club derive their names. Having cleared up the brush, and persuaded the ducks wood-duck whizsed by I ripped into that their eggs were only fit to settle them, knocking over three quite dead their coffee, and that it was insecure and wounding a couple more. Re-

had a right to expect after a hard day's rate and robber of ducks' nests, said "He'd be hanged if he wouldn't clean up their arguments with powder and shot, they soon drove the caw-caws to

knows them now no more, and all that As we landed, I was overjoyed to clasp by the hand my old friend B. the perfection of good fellows and the count the ballots, Poland, Jeneks, Mar-shall and Spalding.

Marshall seked to be excused.

The Speaker nominated in his place

The Speaker nominated in his place

The Speaker appointed as teless to the perfection of global conversemen—one whose word can be depended on regarding all things pertaining to field sports, not given, like most shooters, to telling large tales, based on nothing

brain; for instance, like Jack A.'s, a sporting newspaper man, who tells the most wonderful tales, and then curses us if we don't believe them. I wieb the readers of the Spirit to bear the fact in mind that he is an editor, for it will account for his many peculiar sayings and doings, of which I shall low withal, a keen and thorough sports man, and many a glori us day have we passed together among the feathered

"What luck, my dear B, ?" I asked "and how are you?"
"First rate," he answered, health; and for luck, A No. 1. I have bagged since dinner eighty-five as fine lot of mallard and wood-duck as were and you are as welcome as a pig is to an Irishman's shanty."

"Thanks for your kindness," I said. "I am fond of eating, and as for drinking, I have been here ten minutes waiting to be asked to do that same thing. Entering the house I partook of that fluid common to western sportsmen drank to their eternal prosperity, and looked around to see their arrangenents. Facing me was a gun-rack, a portion assigned to each member, and his name ou it; to my left, shelves running nearly the length of the sitting or dining room, a stove in the corner, more shelves opposite, and a door opening to a bunk-room, with bunks arranged around it; and another open ing back of me led into a large kitcher and store-room. The rooms were each about twenty feet square, well lighted ventilated and protected from sketoral incursions, in fact, nothing was wanted to make one comfortable.

A concern near Philadelphia makes a business of buying dead horses for their hides; but recent discoveries show that the mest of the animal itself is salted down, and the Philadelphians are getting a little shy of corned beef. Partaking of a supper of cold roast

SPORTS IV THE WEST.

SPORTS IV THE WEST.

"Hallo, Mike! when did you come talking until late in the night, we made up our bunks, and retired with the unstanding that we were to have an early start in the morning.
I imagined I had not slept five min-

end of the island. Having been assigned one which paddled, I put my guns and fixings in, shoving from shore just as the glorious antumn day was breaking. I was pointed good cover on a small island a fourth of a mile north of the clubhouse. Jack A. went on a point op-posite me, and B. still farther beyond him, on the same bog. Landing on the opposite side from my blind, I such that was found necessary or convenipulled my boat into the rushes, and crosed over in aight of Jack who was already in cover. The noise of my coming started a myriad of mallard less we were set down at Horicon, about from feeding. Swinging away beyond reach of my gun, they swept round over the boat of B., just getting into cover, giving him a good shot. I saw one double up long before the sound of his gun reached me, and a plash in the water which not ing but a falling mallerd can make, told that his right hand had not forgotten how to hold his gun. I had not long to wait after getting into blind for a chance to try my skill; everywhere the alarmed birds, disturbed for the first time that season, were moving about singly, in pairs and flocks. Waiting in eager expectation for a clatter at them, I thought I had never seen a more promising place in my life for water-fowl. While watching the flight of birds and the varying colors in the east, the roar of B.'s gun reminded me of what I was there for, and glancing towards him I saw a pair bog and inlet, giving shelter from the of mallard coming in a direct line for wary eye of the birds, and furnishing my cover. Shaking myself down to my cover. Shaking myself down to get everything in proper place, I watched the game moving in a line directly abreast of my cover. As they passed me not over thirty yards distant, A., who pegged one of them and brought a pillow of feathers out of the other.

"You shoot well, don't you?" he yelled over to me. "You are just the man we want here to drive up duck for

"Make duck." I answered; and mallard crossing my eye in a direct line with Jack, I pitched my eye on him, knocked him over, and sent the spray over Jack's blind, to say nothing of the shot, which he swears to this day went into his clothes.

"How do you like that? you near-sighted cuss!" I bellowed to him. There is some style in that shooting. "You shot at me on purpose, you cussed thief, and ki'led the duck accians er I received-again warned by B., that active sentinel, always on duty,

I stood to my post, and as a line of for them to tarry longer there, these loading, I fired again at another drove, hunters navigated lumber and work- with but poor success; and, in fact, comfortable and convenient building sight, determined to waste as much arose like magic. Their fir t night's powder as any one, and try and bring rest was not what they wished for or back some of the practice of days past, I did not, like the generality of writers, labor, the caw-caw having called a convention to take into consideration with my pen, but missed handsomely the state of their country, and, all being with my gun about four shots out of desirous of taking the floor or stump five. When the call came for breakfast at the same moment, they made I was astonished—in fact, rejoiced—to "night ; bideous," and disturbed the be able to bag seven mallard and woodslumber of those tired adventurers to duck; and now, while the readers are such an extent that Gid H., chief pi- ruminating over the fact of a sporting writer who nearly always misses, go in with Jack A. and B. to breakfast, the animals out, and called upon his and tell you in my next what happened friends to come to his help. Backing thereafter, -MIKE, - Wilkes Spirit

> A Heavy Robbery and How it was Perpetrated.
>
> A happy newly-married couple stop-

ped here on their wedding trip, from Georgetown, Ky., putting up at the Merchants' Hotel, a day or two since. While they were here, the husband, a jovial, gentlemanly young man, in the happiness of his heart, indulged in such od Bourbon as he could find at the first-class bars. In some way or other he became so confused, that in awakening the day after his frolic, he could not account for the mysterious disappearance of the small trifl of about \$1,000 that he had with him the night before. He told the landlord of his loss, and the landlord sent for Detectives Hazen and Carey, who immediately interrogated the gentleman as to where he had been the night before. He frankly stated that the whisky had knocked his memory, and that he could not inform them. While they were thus talking the young wife was listening, and thinking her little joke had gone far enough, and the desired warning had proved sufficient, she came forward and stated that she had the money had taken it from her husband's pock-et, simply to show him how easily the same thing could have been done by any body else.

A Big Indian Story Exploded.

[From the Sweetwater Mines, Feb. 22] A report that originated in the Frontier Index, printed at Fort Sanders, D. T., is going the rounds of the news papers to the effect that two thousand Indians are marching into the Sweet water country from Idaho and Montana, etc., etc. The whole story is simply absurd. No Iudians have been en or heard of on the route indicated. and any person in the slightest degree acquainted with the country or the In-dian character, knows that it would be an utter impossibility for any such a body of Indians to pass over the road indicated at this season of the year. No fear of Indians anywhere in section of the country until after the grass begins to grow, and not much liklihood then. It is, however, prudent for parties to go well armed when traveling through thy portion of an Indian country. Nothing like "Spen-cer's" and "Henry's" rifles to com-mand the respect of that facetions cus "poor lo.

SOCIETY VICTIBIZED, New York Bank Defaulter Settled

(From the Detroit Tribune.) A few months since a man and his wife, giving their names as Darand, came to Detroit, and being to all appearances wealthy, and possessed of a utes when I found myself on the floor, peculiar agreableness, were not slow in making themselves known. They became well acquainted with the citie of and Jack A. telling me if I desired to go shooting I had better get my clothes on. I gave him credit for one Detroit, and flusly concluded to reside on account, mentally promising to pay him with interest; hastily dressed in shooting toggery; took a good wash in here permanently. Mr. Durand was looked upon as a retired merchant, and a gentleman who would just as a tin basin at the well,—one of the in-stitutions of the club, dag with hard soon live in Detroit as anywhere else. His lady was well liked, and won many friends here. In fact, they were both much thought of. In January last Durand purchased Dr. Luthrop's resilabor and scientific engineering,—and sat down to hot coffee, bread, and a slice of cold duck. As soon as this was dispatched we made for the boats, hauled up on a fine beach on the north dence on Fort street, west, paying for the house and lot \$8,500, and for the furniture \$3,000, all in cash.

The Durands then moved into the place, and what its interior lacked in ornamentation or luxuries they supplied. They purchased an elegant collection of oil paintings, a splendid carriage and horses, and had their house supplied, in fact, with everyalways paying for everything in cash and were welcome visitors to the largest grocery and dry goods dealers in the city. So far, so good. Several months since one James H.

Leverich, cashier of a bank in New York city, became a defaulter to that institution in an amount verging upon \$400,000. The reader just here will naturally ask what has a defaulting cashier of a New York bank to do with Durand, one of the Fort street ton? The sequel furnishes the answer. As soon as the defalestion become known, the telegraph flashed the intelligence all over the country, and for a time the same James H. Leverich was in the mouth of everybody. Simultaneously with the announcement of the defalcater had gone to Europe, and subse-quently it was said that he had taken up a residence in South America. The detectives were, for the time be-

ing, thrown off the scent, and it is be-tieved they took a peep into Europe and South America for James H. Loverich. They did not find him there, and concluded to try America a while, They tried America, and found in De-troit one Jas. H. Durand, living at 225 Fort street, who closely resembled James H. Leverich, the defaulter. arrest was made, however, and the two detectives returned to New York to report their discovery. In the mean-time, Mr. Durand made arrangements to visit Europe, and engaged passage thither for himself and wife. He engaged a competent person as housereeper to take care of the premises No. 225 Fort street, and went to New York to take the European steamer. In-stead, however, of getting on board the steamer, he was arrested and at once identified as James H. Leverich. He is now in custody there. An effort is being made to compromise the pe-cuniary difficulty in which the prisoner became involved, and Mr. Leverich, alias Durand, has surrendered into the hands of one of the officers of the bank -Percy R. Pyne--all the property he owned in Detroit, including the insurance on the premises, and it has been placed in the hands of W. P. Rathbone for sale.

Officers and Ladies at Sitka. An officer at Sitka writes to the Lafayette Journal, under date of December 13:

We have a very easy time-no drills and only every sixth day on duty. We have no "officer of the day," but an "officer of the guard," which I am tonight. We all try to enjoy ourselves as succeed to a great extent. Gen. Jeff.C. Davis commands. Mrs. Davis is here; she is a fine lady, and from Indianapolis. Major Wood, from Terre Haute, his lady here. Colonel Weeks, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Raynor are here with their ladies; Commander McDongal, of the United States steamer Jameslown, also had his lady here. Then there is the Princess, who is one of the unest ladies, in every sense of the word. that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting, besides several other Russian ladies who are very handsome, young and lively. I will take back every-thing I said in a former letter about the Russian females. I had then only seen the lower classes, many of whom are serfs or had been. But most of the ladies have awful names. For instance, my particular fancy just now is a young lady about "sweet sixteen," named Kanoplitski. She speaks French, Ger-man, English and Russian; plays the piano well, and dances charmingly. I save had the honor of escorting her to two dances already. We have a party every week-if it is only a surprise party. Last night we had one at Gen. Davis'. We get up about fifteen or twenty couple, and all try to make everything as pleasant for the others as adies (Miss Gusalius) sails to-morrov for Siberia and thence to Bussia. The Princess will also leave in a couple of

English Brewers and Earls. [Lendon Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Next to the great hereditary estate n England, I think I should like to have a share in a brewery. There are, perhaps, a dozen rich brewers in Par-iament. Mr. Stansfield is a noted brewer, though only of the second or third class. One of the large London houses is that of Meux & Co., whose works are on Oxford street, not far from the British Museum. When Sir Henry Menx came of age in 1841, his share in the bouse was valued at \$1,000,000. After sixteen years of a career of extravagance and inattentica to business, it was valued at \$3,000,000. A brewer can much better increase his income than an Earl, and cannot so readily diminish it, if only a partner in a good house. The Earl of Jersey is barely twenty-two years old, and his racing stud is for sale at Tattersalle . Already the money-lenders and sporting sharps have picked him bare. ery young man of great property and expectations is surrounded by a crowd of cormorants, ready to lend him any amount of money and to gratify his amount of money and to gratify sporting tastes to any extent. It is not worse now than formerly, perhaps; it is the green turf instead of the green cloth—Tattersalls' instead of Orockford's. This young Earl fell a victim to money-lenders before he left Eton. They followed him to Oxford. One man got claims against him, before he came of age, to the amount of thirty or forty thousand pounds, and his debts on coming of age were nearly one hundred thousand pounds,

—Gold is a sensitive barometer of the condition of the national atmos-phere. The impression that it would speedily touch 160, has proved un-founded. There is no such repidation over impeachment as has be